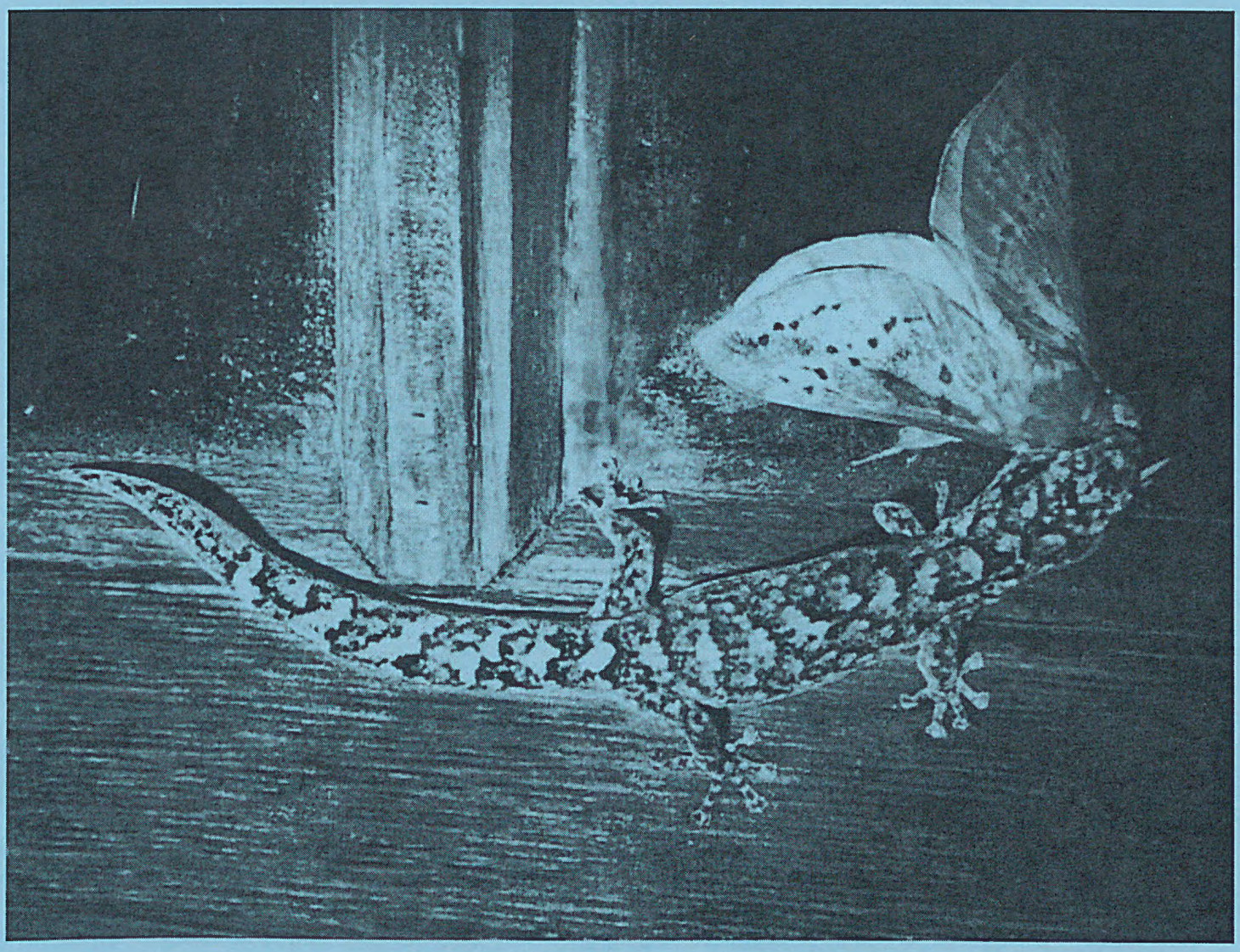
WHIRRAKEE

July 2009 Vol. 30 No. 6

Registered by Australia Post. Publication No. VBH4462



MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE BENDIGO

FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB

Bendigo Field Naturalists Club Inc.
Address for correspondence: PO Box 396, Bendigo 3552
ISSN 0812-423X

Office Bearers for 2008 - 2009

President	Glenise Moors		54396254
Senior Vice President	Richard Goonan		0423 418815
Junior Vice President	Matthew Comer		0409 162627
Secretary	Anne Bridley		5449 3479
Minute Secretary	Jan Orr		5443 5668
Treasurer	Rob Moors		54396254
Membership Officer	Anne Bridley		5449 3479
Excursion organiser	Richard Goonan		0423 418815
Syllabus organiser	Ben Goonan		
Librarian	Diana Collier	(an assistant is still required)	5443 0137
Garden Convenor/Secretary	Matthew Comer		0409 162 627
Hall Management	Maurie Lewis		0407 427179
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Membership of the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club is open to all those interested in Natural History. The subscription rates are: Single $34; Family $40; Concession: Single $28.50; Family $34. *Whirrakee* subscription only is $34.

General meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month. The venue for General meetings is the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, Old High Street, Golden Square. The meeting starts with a 10 minute thing-of-the night natural history segment. The invited speaker starts at 8:00pm and meetings conclude with supper. The Annual Meeting is held in September.

Committee meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 6:30pm. Members of the Committee are the Office Bearer listed above and the following members: Bob Ruddick, Ben Goonan, Liz Graham, Diana Collier. *More committee members are urgently sought, see page 3.*

Excursions are conducted regularly and are advertised on the diary page of the *Whirrakee*. The assembly point for excursions is the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, unless otherwise specified. Several interclub field naturalist campouts are held every year.

The Bendigo Field Naturalists Club has one sub-group (the Fauna Study Group) and is actively involved in local conservation issues. An **indigenous garden** has been established around the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building. Working bees are advertised on the *Whirrakee* diary page.

Fauna Study Group: meets on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:30pm in the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building.

Chairman: John Burtonclay, Fadersons Lane, Mandurang (5439 5710)
Secretary: Bill Holsworth, 13 Nabilla Crs., Bendigo (5443 4063)
Equipment Officer: Maurie Lewis (0407 427179)

Bird Observing: Club members conduct regular bird surveys. Please contact Anne Bridley 5449 3479 or Glenise Moors 5439 6254 for details. Special bird observations should be reported to Anne Bridley 5449 3479.
To propose bird observing excursions please contact Kerrie Norris 5447 8017.

Front cover photo?...see page 2.

WHIRRAKEE

Monthly Newsletter of the Bendigo Field Naturalist Club
Vol. 30, No. 6, July 2009
Whirrakee takes its name from the Whirrakee Wattle (*Acacia williamsonii*) which is virtually endemic to the Bendigo region

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Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the information they use and also for any opinions expressed in their articles. Contributions will be included as soon as possible after they are received, although articles received more than one week after the monthly General Meeting will probably be too late for inclusion in the next issue of *Whirrakee*. Articles in *Whirrakee* may be reproduced, but permission should be obtained from the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club, and acknowledgment should be given to the author and the Club. Some back issues are still available on request.

Editor's Note
This edition has a loose theme of 'naming things'. There is the wonderful story of the bright yellow flatworm from Rod Orr and the poem by Edward Lear at the end, and then there is the confusing issue raised by Maurie Lewis (under observations, page 4) of when a rat is a rat (and what kind of rat?) and not a mouse, or vice versa? This time of the year, there are many opportunities to do tree planting. I have reproduced a few options, but the two electronic bulletins that Stuart Fraser subscribes to have many more, see pages 7 and 8.

Front Page Illustration – Photographer: Rosemary Glaisher
This dramatic photo of a Marbled Gecko, *Christinus marmoratus* was photographed at the end of May at Axedale. Darren Green wrote in his article 'The geckoes of Bendigo', that marbled geckoes often come into houses with the wood brought in for the fire (see *Whirrake* 2001, vol 22, No.4). He then writes, 'During the warmer months they emerge under the cover of darkness to search walls for insects that are invariably attracted to the house lights. One often encounters them walking on vertical glass windows. Their modified digits allow them to grip hold of an otherwise slippery surface. In these conditions, providing cats do not see them first, they may become quite large, and breed more regularly, resulting in the establishment of a small "household" colony. Human dwellings in this instance are favourable'. These geckoes can regenerate their impressive tail (which is often as long as the body), but the article also mentions that regenerated tails never attain their original length. So it looks like this beautiful gecko still has its original tail. However, it turned out that this gecko did not get its dinner that night – the moth got away. Does anybody know its name?

Short notices

June General Meeting
Wednesday, July 8 at7.30pm
Nick Clemann will discuss snake management in Victoria. Unfortunately, due to a glitch in the editor's computer, a preview of this talk is not available, so you'll just have to come along and find out…

Garden Working Bee

A garden working bee has been organized for Saturday 4th July at 9am, to deal with some winter weeds that are starting to appear.

For the next few months, some regular working bees are required for general maintenance and to keep ahead of the weeds. Generally they will take place on the first Saturday of the month, confirmation or reminders will be in the Whirrakee, (which you should get the day before the working bee).

Working bees usually go for a couple of hours (including a cuppa), though people are welcome to give whatever time they can and if they could bring gloves, secateurs, handweeding tools etc. that would be helpful. I usually bring bags and a ute to put the weeds in.

Any questions? Matthew Comer organizes our garden working bees. Why not come to the one this Saturday and find out how they run?

New Club Project – Great Dividing Trail – Flora and Fauna Mapping Excursion

Saturday, 11 July 9am - 1pm
Great Dividing Trail Flora and Fauna mapping. This will be a half-day excursion. Meet at the clubrooms.
Bring: binoculars, notebook, late model GPS if you have one, morning tea. Contact Richard Goonan on 0423 418815

More Committee members needed
If willing to participate in the running of the Club, please contact Anne Bridley (5449 3479) or Glenise Moors (54396254) for more information. Especially younger members are encouraged to get a bit involved.

June Observations – from June General Meeting

compiled by Sabine Wilkens

Richard Goonan reported that while he was out looking for moth larvae at Myers Flat, he came across some wallaby scats and decided to take a closer look. He found that many seeds, about 4mm long, were present in the scats. The closest known seeds of this shape and dimension are from Cranberry Heath, *Astroloma humifusum*, but Richard also found Beard Heath seeds, *Brachyloma leucopogon* in the scats. From a small observation like that, many questions arise, for example do these seeds germinate better once they pass through a wallaby? Do these plants rely on wallabies to spread their seeds? Do wallabies rely on these plants at this time of year? What proportion of a wallaby's diet is made up by understorey fruits? How does fire come into the story? Does a passage through a wallaby help these seeds survive fire? An interesting aspect of this would be to study the existence or numbers of wallaby poo (plus seeds) in the bush before and after fire.

Richard also reported that Bridal Creeper and Oxalis are coming up after the fire in Maiden Gully, but some lilies are also appearing.

With regards to the fuel reduction burn on One-Tree Hill, Richard mentioned that due to weather conditions, the fire was patchy, with the total burnt area amounting to about 50%. Rock ferns are coming up in the un-burnt patches now, whereas they were completely removed in the patches that burnt. This would be a good site to study the effect of this patchiness on species like the rock fern.

Maurie Lewis reported on a program he watched recently which dealt the population fluctuations of a native Australian rat. There was some debate as to identity of the reported rat, Is the so-called Plains Rat (as mentioned in the program) the same as the Long-haired Rat, *Rattus villosissimus*? When 'Plains Rat' is put into 'Google', *Pseudomys australis* comes up, so not a rat at all. The program showed the importance of using scientific names to avoid such confusion!

Diana Collier reported that she saw three New Holland Honeyeaters in her garden and that this was the first time she'd seen them. John Burtonclay replied that they are becoming a common bird in the area.

Ian Fenselau mentioned that on his travels through the Shelbourne Forest, he has seen an exclusion site that showed the effect of grazing on the vegetation. Ian could not remember the exact location and did not know who was responsible for setting up the site, but said that regeneration in the fenced site was striking, compared to the surroundings. Both Richard Goonan and Rob Watkins knew of similar sites around the forests of Bendigo.

Ian Magee witnessed a Sugar Glider grabbing a goat moth (the larvae of which are bardi grubs), then eating it and running up the nearest tree. In April, a Phascogale did the same. He also saw a very thin (but long) Brown Snake in April hunting on his patio

Jane Cleary said that she normally has these grubs emerging in her garden, but at the moment, something is digging them up. Choughs, rats and echidnas are possibilities, but none of the evidence pointed to those, as the diggings are conical. Other suggestions made were foxes or Grey Currawongs, but for the moment the identity of the digger remains a mystery.

Rob Watkins reported on a special Shrub Violet plant, which at the present time is practically eaten up by the wallabies. He has also seen massive numbers of basal leaves of autumn greenhoods. Richard confirmed that his observations also point to a great ground orchid year, but he has also seen good numbers of upcoming lilies and *Pelargonium*.

June General Meeting Speaker: Phil Dyson 'Evolution of the Avon-Richardson Catchment'

by Sabine Wilkens

The Avon-Richardson Catchment has been under the spotlight of the Catchment Management Authority, and Phil Dyson has been a long-time contributor in unravelling the geological history of this place (which encompasses StArnaud, Birchip and out onto the Wimmera). With the help of bigger and bigger rigs, Phil has done serious drilling all over the catchment, to study factors that have contributed to the way it is today. When drilling into the ground, a general rule is that the deeper the drill hole, the older the sediment that is brought up, so studying the material at the different depth will reveal the history of an area.

Phil gave us virtual views from various ages to illustrate how the catchment might have looked over different periods of time. Like over much of south-eastern Australia, there was a coming and going of the sea, and the appearance of the catchment, above and below ground is marked by these cycles of inundation.

At the bottom of it all is bedrock, approximately 550-600 mio years old. Graptolites are commonly found here (these are also found in Bendigo).

Much of the history of this catchment happened not in Australia, only in what was going to become Australia much later. The continent severed its last connection with Antarctica some 100 mio years ago and this is when the run-off from the existing mountains (which were much higher than today) formed into an organised drainage system. These ancient rivers were much bigger than our rivers today and all major valleys were filled with these ancestral streams. By 50 mio years ago these (large) rivers all ran north into the Murray basement.

Their original channels deep in the sediment (called deep leads) can still be located and there is still water in them. This water used to be a problem, due to its high salinity, but with the current water situation, is now turning into a resource.

Monash University has conducted some gravity surveys in this area. The basis of this is that sediments that are less dense exert less of a gravitational pull and in this way, such ancient river channels can be located deep underground. It turned out that the Avon River, even though its course turns left today, had a straight path originally, to discharge into a series of salt lakes (e.g. Lake Buloke) near Donald. These lakes thus represent the end of that deep lead system.

Looking north-west of StArnaud some 12 mio years ago, the sea, which had come in from the direction of future South Australia, was just disappearing again. The ground was made up of mudflats and when drilling through these layers, the mud/clay that comes up is full of fossils. About 6 mio years ago, the sea came back, but then retreated again 4 mio years ago. When the sea retreated, it did so incrementally, and left behind a series of beach ridges. Today these are still identifiable in the landscape and are referred to as the Parilla Sands. These ancient sands are 10 – 35m thick, their sediment has compacted and their bedding is layered in a criss-cross patterns.

Below these sands are layers of sandstone/and slate. Dated from 80mio years downwards, they contain sand and gravel, (evidence of fresh water), brown coal (lignite) representing Gondwanan conifer forests and more marine sands.

40 – 50 000years ago, the climate was wetter and the lakes were bigger. They shrank when a drying cycle began about 30 000 years ago that lasted up to 22 000 years ago, when global glaciation was at its peak. Once the lakes were dry, continuous (uni-directional) wind action blew the sediment from the lake bottom up onto one side and formed lunettes. At that stage, sea levels had fallen by 140m.

By 15 000 years ago, the lakes were filling again, and evidence has been found of aboriginal people living by the lakes then. The lunettes, many of which are on private land, are strewn with artefacts, so they are a great cultural treasure as well as a geological one. The Catchment Management Authority will be drawing up management plans to preserve these lunettes as sites of cultural and natural heritage.

So, the catchment history is slowly being understood from these vertical cores in conjunction with relict landscape features. The salty groundwater was once considered a menace, but might, in fact, prove to be a resource. Local landholders working with Phil, have tried to establish ponds for growing marine algae, in particular, *Graceolaria*, but so far the venture has not been successful. Other ideas are also being evaluated.

It was great to see Phil again. This talk was about the evolution of a catchment, the last one about amazing trees at Kamarooka, (see September 2008 *Whirrakee*) what's next?

The twisted road of identifying a flatworm

by Rod Orr

Rod has so far reported on two observation from a walk along a lava canal at Mt Eccles (see May 2009 Whirrakee). Below is the third item he reported from this excursion. I have not included it in the Whirrakee so far, as determining the name of the find was a difficult, but interesting business. I am reproducing the journey leading to naming here, as some of you may go down similar roads in the future. The message is, don't give up.

Originally Rod sent the observation to Ern Perkins:

'This is one of the Yellow Flat-worms we came across on the lava canal walk, in/under/amongst moist leaves and bark and in danger of becoming even flatter from walking boots'.

Then Rod passed the photo on to me for the Whirrakee with the following comment:

'I've had no success at all in finding a name for this creature although several Field Nats said something like:..."these are common and you should have no trouble with ID."

Not so! I've contacted Dave King (Geelong Field Nats) who has searched his memory, his library and his contacts to no avail; I've asked the Info. Service at the Museum, who replied, requested my photo and have been silent for the last couple of weeks!'

Rod photographed this flatworm at Mt Eccles. Unfortunately the striking nature of its colouration will have to be left to your imagination. It is bright chrome, almost fluoro-yellow all along its length and really contrasts against the surrounding leaf litter. While Rod thought the 'museum was silent', they had contacted Leigh Winsor from James Cook University. Rod also got onto Leigh via a different route and this is what Leigh replied to Rod's direct enquiry:

'Thank you for your email. I suspect that I have already identified the yellow worm from Mt Eccles as per the following email *(printed below)* and the image *(see picture on left)*. Unfortunately I do not know who it was that was on the Mt Eccles excursion that made the original enquiry to the Museum of Victoria.

There is an error in my response (it serves me right from working from memory) – the Rev Edward Sugden was the first Master of Queens College, University of Melbourne.

He was a fine teacher and Methodist preacher. Attached are biographical notes and a photo of the Rev. Sugden – it is nice to see an image of the person after who a species has been named *(if interested in these, please contact Rod)*.

Reading Sugden's biography it is easy to understand why the outward looking and enthusiastic Dr Arthur Dendy would have been on good terms with Edward Sugden, and perhaps why Dendy named the brightly coloured flatworm after his friend.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require further information or identifications.

My forebears were deep lead miners for many years in Eaglehawk and Bendigo during the gold rush and for many years afterwards.

There are a few Winsors in the cemetery there, a memorial window in the Uniting

(Wesleyan) Church in Eaglehawk, and I have a cousin who lives in Bendigo.

I wish that I had been on the Mt Eccles excursion. Great country!
Best Wishes to you and the BFNC.'

Lastly, here is Leigh Winsor's original reply to the enquiry form the museum by Chris Rowley

'Dear Chris
The image that you sent for identification is of a specimen of *Fletchamia sugdeni* (Dendy, 1891) (Platyhelminthes: Tricladida: Terricola: Geoplanidae: Caenoplaninae)

The type locality of the species is Mt Macedon, and I have numerous records from forested areas in Victoria. Finding the species at Mt Eccles is consistent with its known distribution.

In the Otway ranges I have found a variety that has a suggestion of three diffuse green dorsal stripes. Some specimens show inklings of stripes at the anterior end.

The species also occurs in north western Tasmania along with *Caenoplana spenceri*. They just made it over to Tasmania before Bass Strait opened up.

F. sugdeni is unusual amongst the Victorian flatworms in that it is often found abroad during daylight, though mostly in overcast conditions.

Sometimes it gets caught out crawling over stonework on bridges in western Victoria and dehydrates on the cement work in-situ.

The bright chrome yellow colour may be aposematic (warning) colouration, though it is not known whether this species is especially toxic to birds etc.

Secretions of terrestrial flatworms are generally considered to be repugnatorial and the few I have tasted are most unpleasant.

The species was named after the Rev Sugden who was the Master of Ormond College at the time Arthur Dendy was the Assistant Lecturer in the new School of Biology at the University of Melbourne.

Many thanks for the opportunity to identify this flatworm.

Quite a story. Thanks Rod, for sharing these interesting conversations that led to its identification – finally.

Snippets from Victoria Naturally Alliance ebulletin No 22 June 2009

via Stuart Fraser

Join this year's Project Hindmarsh Planting Weekend: 15-16 August
Farmers and locals are again laying the groundwork for another Project Hindmarsh Planting Weekend, which this year will take place on 15-16 August.
An annual event since 1998 Project Hindmarsh planting weekends bring together volunteers from Melbourne who make their way to the regional town of Nhill near Victoria's Big and Little deserts to help replant native bushland.
Established by the Hindmarsh Landcare Network the project has created unique bonds between country and city people and helped bring back a landscape hit hard by past land clearing practices.
Please book early to ensure your place as part of this fabulous weekend by phoning the Hindmarsh Shire office on 03 5391 1811.

More details and registration at:
http://www.vnpa.org.au/subsection.php?subsection_id=142

And here is another opportunity, a bit closer to home...

Grow West Community Planting Day 2009: July 19

The Grow West project is slowly turning the denuded landscapes west of Melbourne into wildlife habitat by replanting lost native bushland.

This year the project hopes to plant 5000 trees as part of its aim of turning Melbourne's western landscapes into beautiful, sustainable and healthy areas but needs the help of volunteer tree planters at this year's Grow West Community Planting Day 2009.

To get involved in this wonderful event, which will be held on July 19, download a registration form from the Grow West website http://ppwcma.vic.gov.au/grow-west/

A barbeque lunch will be provided

Fancy yourself as a wildlife photographer?

Trust for Nature is looking for original images of Victoria's bushland and wildlife to feature in its 2010 desk calendar. The competition is open to professional and amateur photographers alike.

For full details and a competition entry form visit the Trust for Nature website at: http://www.trustfornature.org.au/content.asp?PageId=133

Snippets from Friends Network News No 67 - May 2009

via Stuart Fraser

Grey-crowned Babbler Tree Planting, 2nd August 09

Join the Friends of the Grey-crowned Babbler for a day's tree planting in the Nagambie district to help link crucial parts of the habitat of this threatened bird. Enjoy the provided lunch and learn about the current status of this threatened bird across Victoria.

For more information, please contact Doug Robinson 0408 512 441 dougr@tfn.org.au

Regent Honeyeater Project - Tree planting weekend 8&9th August 09

The Regent Honeyeater Project has engaged the whole farming community of the Benalla area in restoring remnant box-ironbark habitat for the endangered species still living in the district. Almost 900 hectares of restored habitat is reducing salinity and erosion problems for landcare as well as for wildlife.

It's a fun weekend away and a great social event. You can get there by public transport and there is accommodation in the local scout hall or you may prefer to camp. Dinner is provided on the Saturday night.

This year the Federation of Bushwalking Clubs, celebrating it's 75th Anniversary, is joining in and providing an opportunity for bushwalking clubs to work collaboratively and participate in the Regent Honeyeater Project. Due to the devastating fires in the Mt Disappointment area, the Federation Walks for 2009 had to be changed to a tree planting weekend instead, in the Lurg Hills Near Benalla.

Join many other like minded people in great project. If you would like more details about the project go to www.regenthoneyeater.org.au

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The Scroobious Pip

This poem, written by one of my favourite poets, Edward Lear, shows that a name is not everything. It was published much later than his other works, possibly because it is not quite complete. All up there are two lines and two words missing (indicated by . . . . . and by a note on the margin).

My challenge to the membership is to fill in the missing lines (in the spirit of Edward Lear, of course).

Ok, here it goes...

The Scroobious Pip by Edward Lear

The Scroobious Pip went out one day
When the grass was green, and the sky was grey.
Then all the beasts in the world came round
When the Scroobious Pip sat down on the ground.
The cat and the dog and the kangaroo
The sheep and the cow and the guinea pig too –
The wolf he howled, the horse he neighed
The little pig squeaked and the donkey brayed,
And when the lion began to roar
There never was heard such a noise before.
And every beast he stood on the tip
Of his toes to look at the Scroobious Pip.
At last they said to the fox – "By far,
You're the wisest beast! You know you are!
Go close to the Scroobious Pip and say,
Tell us all about yourself we pray –
For as yet we can't make out in the least
If you're Fish or Insect, or Bird or Beast."
The Scroobious Pip looked vaguely round
And sang these words with a rumbling sound –
Chippetty Flip; Flippetty Chip; –
My only name is the Scroobious Pip.

The Scroobious Pip from the top of a tree
Saw the distant Jellybolee, –
And all the birds in the world came there,
Flying in crowds all through the air.
The Vulture and Eagle, the cock and the hen
The Ostrich the Turkey the Snipe and the Wren;
The Parrot chattered, the Blackbird sung
And the owl looked wise but held his tongue,
And when the Peacock began to scream
The hullabaloo was quite extreme.
And every bird he fluttered the tip
Of his wing as he stared at the Scroobious Pip.
At last they said to the owl – "By far,
You're the wisest Bird – you know you are!
Fly close to the Scroobious Pip and say,
Explain all about yourself we pray –
For as yet we have neither seen nor heard
If you're fish or insect, beast or bird!"
The Scroobious Pip looked gaily round
And sang these words with a chirpy sound –
Flippetty chip – Chippetty flip –
My only name is the Scroobious Pip.

The Scroobious Pip went into the sea
By the beautiful shore of the Jellybolee –
All the Fish in the world swam round
With a splashing squashy spluttering sound.
The sprat, the herring, the turbot too
The shark the sole and the mackerel blue,
The flounder sputtered, the porpoise puffed

. . . . . *(missing line)*
And when the whale began to spout
. . . . . *(missing line)*
And every fish he shook the tip
Of his tail as he gazed on the Scroobious Pip.
At last they said to the whale – "By far
You're the biggest Fish – you know you are!
Swim close to the Scroobious Pip and say –
Tell us all about yourself we pray! –
For to know you yourself is our only wish;
Are you beast or insect, bird or fish?"
The Scroobious Pip looked softly round
And sung these words with a liquid sound –
Pliffity flip, Pliffity flip
My only name is the Scroobious Pip.

The Scroobious Pip sat under a tree
By the silent shores of the Jellybolee;
All the insects in all the world
About the Scroobious Pip entwirled.
Beetles and . . . . with purple eyes *(missing word)*
Gnats and buzzilential flies –
Grasshoppers, butterflies, spiders too,
Wasps and bees and dragon-flies blue,
And when the gnats began to hum
. . . . .bounced like a dismal drum, *(missing word)*
And every insect curled the tip
Of his snout, and looked at the Scroobious Pip.
At last they said to the Ant – "By far
You're the wisest insect, you know you are!
Creep close to the Scroobious Pip and say –
Tell us all about yourself we pray,
For we can't find out, and we can't tell why –
If you're beast or fish or a bird or a fly."
The Scroobious Pip turned quickly round
And sang these words with a whistly sound
Wizzeby wip – wizzeby wip –
My only name is the Scroobious Pip.

Then all the beasts that walk on the ground
Danced in a circle round and round –
And all the birds that fly in the air
Flew round and round in a circle there,
And all the fish in the Jellybolee
Swum in a circle about the sea,
And all the insects that creep or go
Buzzed in a circle to and fro.
And they roared and sang and whistled and cried
Till the noise was heard from side to side –
Chippetty tip! Chippetty tip!
It's only name is the Scroobious Pip.

Published in Davidson, A. and Hofer, P (editors) 1953. *Teapots and Quails And Other New Nonsenses by Edward Lear*. John Murray: London.

Diary

The General, Bird Observers Group and Fauna Study Group meetings are held at the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, Old High Street, Golden Square, unless otherwise indicated.

General Meetings

Wednesday, July 8 **7.30pm**
Nick Clemann will discuss snake management in Victoria.

Excursions

Saturday, 11 July 9am - 1pm
Great Dividing Trail Flora and Fauna mapping. This will be a half-day excursion. Meet at the clubrooms.
Bring: binoculars, notebook, late model GPS if you have one, morning tea. Contact Richard Goonan on 0423 418815

Also contact Richard if you have comments, questions or suggestions for any other excursions.

Fauna Group

This group normally meets (in the clubrooms) on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm. New and seasoned Club members are most welcome to attend.

Regular Fauna Excursions

Every Friday morning starting at around 9 to 9:30, the Fauna Group inspects nest boxes in the Spring Gully area. The excursions are led by Maurie Lewis, 16 Vains St. Golden Square. Phone 0407 427 179 or 5442 1813. Phone Maurie to confirm exact departure times and location. If you don't phone but go directly to Maurie's house and find nobody at the house between 9 and 9:30 then the excursion is not on.

Wildlife Rescue & Information Network Inc.

W.R.I.N. is an organisation dedicated to the care of orphaned, sick or injured native animals. It is fully endorsed by the Dept of Sustainability and Environment.
Please call our Emergency Number for Help for Fauna in Need. Phone: 0419 356433.

'Friends of Kooyoora' activities

Indigenous Heritage Day 19th July 2009
Meet at 10.30am at the Melville Caves picnic area. BYO picnic lunch

2009 Kooyoora Wildflower Show
18th – 20th September
Rheola Hall

ANGAIR Annual Wildflower Show 2009

Anglesea, Aireys Inlet Society for the Protection of Flora and Fauna
19&20Sep09
Memorial Hall Anglesea ph. 5263 1085

SEANA Spring Camp – Advance Notice

Friday 2nd - Sunday October 4th 2009
Grampians Retreat & Field Studies Centre
Host: Hamilton Field Naturalists Club
Deposit $100 per person due 31st August
contact: Diane Luhrs 55 723 874 or Reto Zollinger AH 55 712 544
PO Box 591, Hamilton 3300
email: hamiltonfnc@live.com.au

Australian Plants in the 21st Century

GEELONG 26th September to 2nd October 2009.Interesting talks, excursions and guided tours EVERYONE WELCOME
If you have a passion for native plants, join us in Geelong - We'd love to show you aroundASGAP2009 - Proudly hosted by APS (Australian Plants Society) Victoria

see February *Whirrakee*, or, for even more information go to:
http://asgap2009.apsvic.org.au/ or
http://asgap2009.apsvic.org.au/index.html